

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

EXPOSITION.

Exposition!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will graduate the citizens of Chicago and the Northwest on the unequalled success of the Second Annual Exhibition, both as regards the exhibition itself and also the attendance. The Departments are now complete and the display in all respects surpasses that of anything of the kind ever seen in this country.

No One Should Fail to Attend.

Pope Pius IX. AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Executive Committee take pleasure in announcing the important addition to the Art Department of the Portrait of His Holiness.

POPE PIUS IX., Painted from Life, at the Vatican, by the eminent American Artist,

G. P. A. HEALY.

This celebrated Work of Art, together with over

FIVE HUNDRED OTHERS, Eminent Artists of Europe and America, forms by far the most important.

ART EXHIBITION

Ever placed before the public.
Free to all visitors to the Exposition.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL TO SEE IT.

HALL'S SPRINKLERS.

FIRE!

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION Against Fire.

Gentlemen and Strangers are invited to call at the office of

BROWN BROTHERS, Corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., at 9 o'clock, and see "SPRINKLERS" in action.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS!

Having appointed Hopkins & McKnight, 147 LaSalle-st., Managers of the Allemannia Insurance Co., of Pittsburgh, for the City of Chicago, in place of H. S. Tiffany & Co., REMOVED, this is to give notice that they are the only parties authorized to issue policies or to collect money due on policies heretofore issued by said H. S. Tiffany & Co. And all persons are hereby notified not to pay any premiums on policies now in their hands to any other parties except said Hopkins & McKnight, and also that no action, contract or agreement, taken, made or executed by H. S. Tiffany & Co. will be recognized by said Allemannia Fire Insurance Co. from and after that date.

R. C. SCHMERTZ, President.
C. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1874.

BEST OF CANNED GOODS.

We receive the product of a large number of factories, and are enabled to make the prices.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

CRYSTAL LAKE PICKLES AND CANNED GOODS.

A large manufacturing house having an extensive trade throughout the Northern and Southwestern States, and a capital stock of \$25,000 to \$50,000, ready to open branch offices at any time. We are desirous of finding a good man to manage our business, and are willing to pay him a salary commensurate with his experience and ability.

MEETINGS.

Good News for the Great Western Insurance Company's Creditors.

A meeting of the bona-fide creditors of the Great Western Insurance Company will be held on the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the company, 100 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. You are requested to be present, and bring your claims. Without it you will not be admitted.

By order of the Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUSHING'S TUBULAR HEATERS, STOVES, GRATES, AND FURNACES.

REVENGE IN HEATING.

The Grates will heat four ordinary rooms, or nine thousand cubic feet, and consume less fuel than an ordinary grate. The Stoves will heat six thousand cubic feet, and consume less fuel than a common grate. It is applied to fireplaces, stoves, grates, and furnaces.

CUSHING & WARREN CO.,
62 Lake-st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS.

I have several elegant dwellings for sale on monthly payments, or for rent. Inquire of JOHN COVERT.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMAZON INSURANCE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1874.
U. S. 1-2 Bonds.....\$ 229,749.50
Miscellaneous Securities.....108,018.92
Loans and Investments.....51,000.00
Real Estate and Other Securities.....111,493.21
Cash on hand and Cash Items.....91,861.61
Security by State Law—Ohio.....500,000.00
Total Security.....\$1,350,058.27

LIABILITIES.
Total Losses unpaid.....\$ 82,975.37
Reinsurance Fund, N. Y. Standard.....\$24,900.00
All other actual Liabilities.....10,000.00
\$317,875.37

GAZAM GANO, Pres.
B. D. WEST, Sec.

This staunch Company is not a member of the National Board, and is prepared to write good risks for good parties at fair rates. In the great fires of Chicago, Boston, and other places, the AMAZON has promptly and honorably paid over

\$1,250,811.05.

FOR POLICIES APPLY TO

E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st, cor. Adams.

Royal Insurance Co. OF LIVERPOOL,

CASH ASSETS,

\$15,445,468.52,

WILL CONTINUE to accept Mercantile and Dwelling risks in best part of city as heretofore.

Insure your Brick and Stone DWELLINGS in the ROYAL of Liverpool.

CHAS. H. CASE, MANAGER.

OFFICE,

160 & 182 WASHINGTON-ST.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DOES NOT MEET THE CASE.

He says his letter to Marshal Packard that he does not see how the United States troops could be used for political purposes. Just there is trouble.

I venture to say that Marshal Packard, in his capacity as party manager, does see the many things which Gen. Emory can see, just because the latter is more honest and good than the former. Campaign managers of the packard stamp are apt to see many things which the honest soldier may find it difficult to appreciate. He says the use to which United States troops were put in the Kellogg administration was in 1872. For weeks the stand guard over the State-House, while a State Government and Legislature were put in power which had

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for the ensuing war will be making by the prominent city to elect good and conservative this year. Accordingly, is spoken of which would President, Robert H. Rafferty; Clark; Secretary, William C. Clark; Senator, William C. Clark; Member of Congress, John W. Cooley of Law.

In the rear of No. 77 Clark Street was a act of surgical instruments valued at \$600. The thieves escaped unharmed. An attempt was made to break into the house of George H. Wilson, No. 147 Indiana Avenue. The door was broken and the catch removed, and apparently at this time the would-be burglar was frightened and fled. He was a friend of mine ten days ago the same place was entered by the same window, and \$100 and some articles of clothing taken.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The public school at this place is under the charge of William M. Keen, A. B., Northwestern University. The pupils in attendance number 150.

A chess club is organizing under the direction of an enthusiastic lover and able player of the game.

The chipping club is making preparation for the winter campaign, which promises to be an unusually lively one.

The station well site has been located at the corner of the village, and the work of boring will be commenced as soon, and pushed rapidly forward.

It is the intention to pipe to the town well. The rooms are to be plastered and will be plain but neat.

Mr. H. H. Muller, of the Muller Building, the large hall on the second floor, is the largest hall in the city, with 200 students, and is used for the lectures.

The most commodious and comfortable room thus far made is a room at 100 feet by 40 feet, at any point in the dimensions, and provides hours of rest for those who afford the room in a spirit of courtesy.

The Faculty is inclined to the last experiments, studies, and researches, and no man in mind you may find to try in this school.

MARY HALL.

Yesterdays received \$5,000.

Amounts \$700. The view \$2,000.

Markets failed to meet in the absence of a quorum on his own account.

The Works yesterday awarded building bid of \$1,140,000.

Our will leave town next week and send the National Committee takes place in St. Louis.

members of the Bridgeman's institution yesterday for the premises.

the Board of Public Works this evening. They go on file & Co., of that city, for examining and examining the new Milwaukee Water also received an invitation to a similar purpose, but it, on account of the date.

having announced himself a young and old men, he is anxious to see more people, and says he will gain some revenue than at the meeting.

and the Fire Commissioners in the Fire Marshal's office, the Fire Department, U.S.A. occupied the chair. The Eight President, was director of drunks. Herman and his wife were accepted. Both on probation, and holding appointments. This makes all that have already agreed. More were arranged on the day, and were taken under advisement with unswervingly enterprising and the use of industry, and remained under advisement.

days, a great number of men around the Hall transacting business of the Council. All the usual committees and water-pipes in the south Ward, and wants the elderly Sloane. Ald. Mahoney in their ward, Ald. O'Brien wants the Harrison way of construction in the Fourteenth nothing, except it is going to be a public Works that every foot covered this fall. Every one a dozen of his political positions on the Fire.

AL RECORD.

AL. Holteig pleaded guilty, sentenced to sixty days.

William Dunn, lawyer of F. Fritzsche; trial by and sentence suspended—

an attempt to roll him "Not guilty." The evidence of Anderson, the case need Friday or Saturday.

the Court will and we will preside during the

case.

Bridge Hayes, making to Catherine Johnson; court \$200. Isaac Cleaveland till Friday. Nellie Siem from Cooper Gorham; court of \$200. John Edwards, T. H. Grover, riot; tried; prisoners held in ball of her, Michael Herbert, and finally; dismissed till Friday.

Samuel Barnett and Edward of \$55 from John Smith, Court in ball of \$500, held in ball, robbery; fined \$200.

John D. McDonald, \$400, held in ball of \$700—

an of a value from \$20. Nicols Great and Samson, \$100, held in ball of \$100—

and Samson, \$

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Rate of subscription payable in advance.
Paid by mail. \$12.00 **Bi-monthly** \$2.00
6.00 **Weekly** 2.00
Price of a copy at retail, 25 cents.
Postage to be paid by subscriber, to be sent and give Post Office address in full, including State and County. Postage may be made either by draft, express, or cashier's order, or in registered letters.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Gardner Madson and Deacon & Co., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Lewis' Minstrels.

MUSICIAN'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Madison and State. Management of George Jefferson.

HOOGHELS THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Blow for Blow."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hastings street, between Madison and Dearborn. Management of Miss Olive Logan. "The Woman Who Talked."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Variety performance Hermann the Great.

MCDONNELL HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Concerts by The Town Orchestra.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lakeshore, foot of Adams street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 30, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication, every evening, at their hall, 75th Street, for work on the 2d floor. Order.

Order. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. Order of the G. C.

ALL VETERANS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO—Annual meeting, Saturday evening, at their hall, 75th Street, will please send their address, Company, and Regiments to the undersigned. There will be a general meeting of all the regiments, the amount of initiation fee. It is recommended to form Local Organizations in each city. John W. Lovell, Vice President, State Organization, 113 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. MCNEILLY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph—warrant the finest and best full set of teeth \$25. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

BURNT ITSELF, WILL SURELY KILL—The hair, skin, nerves, fibres, and restore the natural action, upon which the growth of the hair depends. It is a safe, simple, and efficacious preparation, free from irritating matter; a man of great strength and hair; the best and easiest Hair Dressing in the world. CHICAGO, May 15, 1871.

Mr. Joseph Burnett & Co.,
Gentlemen: Since the recent use of your "Cordial" my hair has been restored to its former strength and growth of hair. I had always esteemed your preparation as a drying, knowing many persons who regarded it as only a temporary remedy. Your "Cordial" was a restorative. Very truly, J. G. LEWIS.

For sale by all druggists.

were quiet and easier, 9¢ for shoulders, 15¢ for short middles, and 12½¢ for swelled bellies. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 9½ per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 25¢ for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in fair demand at former prices. Wheat was more active and a shade lower, closing firm at 97¢ cash, and 94¢ seller October. Corn was active and a shade higher, closing at 89¢ cash, 82½¢ seller the month, and 80½¢ for October. Oats were active and 3½ higher, closing at 50¢ cash, and 49½¢ for October. Rye was quiet and firm at 90¢ for round lots. Barley was in better demand and firmer, closing at \$1.03 for September, and 98¢ for October. Hops were moderately active and easy. Sales at \$5.50 to \$7.40. Cattle were a shade lower. Sheep were inactive.

A second election to fill a vacancy in the French Assembly has been held in the Department of Maine-et-Loire. The first election, it will be remembered, resulted in no choice, though the Republican candidate received a plurality of all the votes cast. In the election just held the Republican candidate was chosen, having a majority of 3,787. The significance of the affair cannot easily be explained. It shows that a majority of the people in Maine-et-Loire favor a Republic, it also shows that a very respectable minority favor something else; for, as the aggregate vote of the Department is between 75,000 and 100,000, a majority of 3,787 is nothing to boast of. It is not an unreasonable supposition, that a majority of the French people would be found to support any form of Government that made a show of strength and stability; and the real balance of power lies with those who are waiting to see in which direction the majority incline, themselves comprising no inconsiderable part of the final and decisive majority.

The Republican office-holders in Michigan are just now very thoroughly disgusted. They had fancied because it was an off-year in politics they would escape the customary assessment of campaign purposes. When Chandler runs in Michigan, however, it is not an off-year, and the customary announcement has been sent to all the Federal office-holders in the State by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, notifying them "that for the general purposes of the campaign you have been assessed — per cent on your salary." The amount is —, which you will obligate by transmitting at once to S. D. Bingham, Lansing, Mich., making all drafts and orders payable to him. The receipt will be promptly acknowledged, and the money faithfully expended for the Republican cause. In all cases vouchers will be taken, and expenditures subjected to the approval of the Committee." The promptness with which this notification to the office-holders to walk up to the Captain's office and settle has been sent out indicates more or less of trepidation among the managers. This may not be令人惊奇的 to the victim, but they ought to remember that it is only fair for those who dance to pay the fiddler.

New light is thrown on the Louisiana question this morning from several sources. Senator Schurz has again taken Marshal Packard in hand, devoting to that excellent gentleman a considerable part of a speech delivered yesterday in Mason, Mo. The Senator exposes the weakness of the Packard-Emory correspondence, showing how the "honest soldier" has been made the instrument of political managers without knowing it, and how the orders from Washington for movements of troops were at the instance of Packard, Casey, and the rest. Advancing to a consideration of Marshal Packard's singular functions as Chairman of a Republican State Committee and a Federal official, the Senator inquires whether the possession of this double authority may not be a ground for suspicion and distrust among the Democrats of the State. To appreciate the force of the argument at this point, it is necessary to realize that the Federal official in Louisiana occupies a peculiar station. He sets up Government, and he pulls them down. He places soldiers about the State-House, and demands passports of members of the Legislature, or, when need be, he takes a share of every House out of reach of the State laws on a revenue cutter. It is therefore reasonable to ask, whether Senator Schurz does, whether the Democrats of Louisiana have full assurance of a fair election while Marshal Packard remains in power.

A fight occurred in the meeting of the "People" in the Sixteenth Ward last night. The Communists attempted to gain possession of the hall, and were soundly beaten for their pains. It should be understood that the Communists are burning with great thoughts, and spilling them all about the streets, where they are for the most part wasted. All that they ask is a share in some indoor meeting, with the privilege of speaking as the spirit moves, and not paying the half-rent. This demand encounters some opposition, as witness the Sixteenth Ward meeting.

Some interesting reading will be found in our special dispatch from New York concerning the mysterious relations of Mr. Carpenter to the Kellogg Government, and the surprising inconsistencies which mark his positions on the Louisiana question at different times during its consideration in the Senate. The charge of the Kellogg people against Mr. Carpenter, which we are bound to say, is not supported by satisfactory evidence, but it is received from the Kellogg ostensibly on account of an argument in the United States Supreme Court, but really in compensation for his exertions in the Senate Chamber and at the White House.

Prof. Seymour's letter, accepted by the Bishopric of Illinois, is published this morning. We think it will go far to remove prejudices, and to open a way for the new Bishop to the hearts of all the churches in the diocese. It breathes a spirit of gentleness and devotion to the cause of pure religion which is manifestly truthful and above mean or ignoble considerations. Prof. Seymour has only to fulfill his promise in order to be a worthy successor to the lamented Whitehouse; if he is not so, weakness of mind rather than of heart will be the cause of his failure, and such a dandy common report forbids us to expect.

Another development in the Louisiana squabble—it long since ceased to be a war—is furnished by an open letter from Senator West to Collector Casey. Mr. West has been much galled by an insidious publication given out by Kellogg, that the cowardice of the party is not peculiar to its chief, but is shared pretty generally by all the leaders. This idea is new and painful to Mr. West. For his own part, he was at Washington during the late revolution at the special request of Kellogg, who wished him to "work up" the President; and, says Mr. West, if Kellogg intends to ask his supporters to appear in arms under his standard, they may be justified in looking for another leader. Mr. West plainly indicates that the time has come when he and Casey must break with Kellogg or go down with him, and the prospect of accepting the latter alternative is too horrible for steady contemplation. So this letter thrown out as an occasion for discord, which may finally read the Kellogg faction in fragments. The passage in the letter which remarks that the most determined supporters of the Kellogg Government are beginning to "doubt whether it is competent to make obedience" is a direct provocation to blots. Students of curious political literature will find much to admire in the extracts from Senator West's letter, furnished by telegraph. The passage in which the Senator coolly considers the question of frauds in election, and as coolly decides that honesty is, on the whole, a good policy, should have a critical analysis. Particular attention is directed to the sentence which declares that the reform of the electoral system (i.e., the promises to abstain from fraudulent counting) ought to be preceded by a guarantee from the Democrats that they will not attempt the murder or intimidation of colored voters. This is as much as to say that circumstances may arise which will justify the making of false returns, and we believe Senator West's party in Louisiana actually proceeded on this assumption in 1872.

The recent conversion of Lord Ripon to Roman Catholicism has raised a universal excitement in England. Nearly all the "newspapers," following the lead of the London Times, have been lavish of abuse, some of them attributing the change to the lowest political motives, and others blazoning that his intellect is impaired. The London Standard, the great Tory organ, however, comes to his defense, and claims that he had sufficient reasons for joining the

Catholic Church, and these not of a reconnoitring nature. His conversion, it appears, was effected by the fire-engines. In the early history of Chicago, and before its present magnitude was anticipated, the service-pipes were, in some of the old parts of the city, of 3, 4, and 6 inch diameter. For several years no pipes less than 6 inches has been laid, and many miles of the old pipe of the small capacity have been replaced or supplemented with 8-inch pipe. There were laid in Chicago up to March 31, 1874, no less than 351 miles of water-pipe of all sizes, an extent of water-pipe which will compare with that of any other city in the United States. As we have said, much of this is 8-inch pipe laid alongside the old 3 and 4 inch which has been abandoned. The wonderful means of the city has at times exceeded the capacity of the pipes to furnish water as fast as it was wanted, but owing to the large mains that have been laid and the additional tunnel, the city will soon be in a condition to furnish 150,000,000 gallons a day, and through pipes that cannot be exhausted by the fire-engines. The number of fire-hydrants has been doubled almost within the last year.

The passage of the ordinance now before the Council for laying immediately the 40 miles of 8-inch pipe necessary to take the place of all the smaller pipe in the district between Chicago avenue and Sixteenth street, and Halsted street and the lake, an area of nearly 4 square miles, will place that district beyond all possible complaint either as to the size of pipes or the quantity of the water-supply. Outside of this district the proportion of small pipe is less, and the supply of water, particularly upon the completion of the new pumping-works, will be equal to any demand that can be made for the Fire Department. The passage of that ordinance is especially desirable, because it will be an effective answer to the National Board of Underwriters, who have assumed that the people and City Government of Chicago have not and will do anything in remedying the defects in the master of water-supply. The passage of that ordinance will be accepted by many insurance companies who have been forced to withdraw from Chicago as affording a satisfactory reason for resuming their business here.

It cannot be disguised that there is a direct contest between the National Board of Underwriters and the City of Chicago. That Board has struck a blow at our credit; we have too much at stake to sit idle and repine. The merits of this ordinance are evident. It will be an effective answer to the National Board of Underwriters, who have assumed that the people and City Government of Chicago have not and will do anything in remedying the defects in the master of water-supply. The passage of that ordinance will be accepted by many insurance companies who have been forced to withdraw from Chicago as affording a satisfactory reason for resuming their business here.

After laying down this simple plan of organization by three, Gen. Sherman discusses the great difficulty of the Civil War, which will, he thinks, be the greatest difficulty hereafter. It is the supply of soldiers. He rejects the bounty system as utterly bad. It would be much better, he thinks, to pay men \$30 or \$40 a month to serve than to pay them \$600 or \$1,000 to consent to serve. All our expedients failed. The writer says: "The German method of recruitment is simply perfect, and there is no good reason why we should not follow it substantially." Public opinion will scarcely endorse this sweeping statement. The German system is simply the improvement of every poor or illiterate man for three years, and of every educated and wealthy man for one year, of active service. Both classes are afterward liable to serve in event of war for seven years more. No such system can be forced upon Americans.

The remainder of the article is chiefly interesting to non-military readers in the paragraphs devoted to the Sanitary Commission and to the relations which should subsist between a Commanding General and the Secretary of War. Gen. Sherman thinks that the Sanitary Commission does well in hospitals at the rear, but very badly at the front. Its agents during the late War showed a favoritism in supplying some regiments and denying others, which was demoralizing to the whole army. He thinks that the Secretary of War should act through commanding officers, not through staff officers attached to one of the ten Bureau of the War Department. The language in which this recommendation is couched is somewhat biting. It is a possible inference that the rumors of trouble between Secretary Belknap and Gen. Sherman were not without foundation.

In the meantime, let the public generally prepare for an united effort at the November election of Aldermen to establish an honest and efficient City Government in Chicago.

THE TAXATION OF CHICAGO.

The report on the tax system of this city made by Messrs. Galloway, Mason, and Law to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association is very valuable,—as far as it goes. Its authors have been indefatigable in verifying the fact of the injustice from which we suffer. As the tax-pieces are kept now, it is no easy matter to find from them the aggregate assessment of any large plot of ground. Nor is it always easy to determine the proper valuation of Chicago real estate. The instances of inequality of assessment, or, in other words, of legalized robbery, given in the report, may be relied upon. They are based on investigation of the tax-pieces kept now, it is no easy matter to find from them the aggregate assessment of any large plot of ground. Nor is it always easy to determine the proper valuation of Chicago real estate. The instances of inequality of assessment, or, in other words, of legalized robbery, given in the report, may be relied upon. 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POLITICAL.

Progress of the Campaign in Chicago.

H. E. Miller to Be Tried for Political Treason.

Fight Between the People's Party and the Communists.

Moody Defeat of the Latter---Arrest of Klings and Zimbel.

Judge Rogers Refuses to Run for Congress.

Minor Meetings in the Various Wards.

Legislative Nominations in Illinois.

H. B. MILLER.
The People's Party is at present buried in jutting ground. The men who joined it last fall in quest of a home where they are now occupying with the Republicans to secure place, and the members who are plotting treason against the party, are alike to be solemnly excommunicated.

The Esposito, George White, Conrad Fox, and other bright and shining lights have been turned and informed that they never were of any earthly consequence anyhow, and now an example is to be made of a still more prominent offender—a traitor who, like Judas, carries the bag.

The State Executive Committee of the Democratic Liberal organization, of which H. B. Miller, elected Treasurer of Cook County on the People's Party ticket last fall, is soon to hold a meeting for the purpose of trying that individual, and dropping him as a rotten branch if he is found guilty. It is alleged that Mr. Miller, though on the Opposition Committee, is in favor of the election of Mr. C. B. Farwell to Congress.

This is not itself a crime. Personal friendship—the friendship of the past—make it almost necessary for Mr. Miller to cast his vote for Mr. Farwell. But it is claimed that he has gone further, and has used his influence to bring the Opposition from making a nomination in the Third District; that he has sent people to Mr. J. V. Le Moyne to urge him not to run, pretending to take a brotherly interest in the health of the said Le Moyne, and assuring him that, in his improved physical condition, it would be unsafe to expose himself to the labor of a campaign.

As was illustrated in the case of Mike McDonald, it is but a step from Farwellism to Republicanism, and the Committees deem it more than likely that all who submit the first will soon suppose the second. Hence intend to try the slimy brother, who last year swerved but left the Republican party forever, and cast him into utter darkness.

It is also stated on the best of evidence that after night, after the row at McGarry's, and after one of McDonald's J. V. Le Moyne's, ever heard of the proposed Republican Convention in the city, the People's Party had been repudiated. He knew that the men who struck for the right of free opinion were those night who were at McGarry's.

The Communistic ruffians were not going to have all their own way. There were some citizens in Chicago who were not afraid of some bloodletting in defense of right and order. [Cheers.]

Gen. Lieb adjourned and laid load sheering and general patronage of Mr. Koch's lag.

THE COMMUNISTS.
THE FIFTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward was held last evening at the saloon of John Ryan, 1272 State street.

The meeting was called to order by the President, A. P. Sharp, who stated the object to be to perfect a ward club in opposition to the Republican party.

The Committee appointed at a former meeting to report permanent officers reported as follows:

Mr. President—H. E. Forrester.
Vice-Presidents—Robert Whalen, E. Phillips, F. Dennis.
Secretary—J. Garry.
Treasurer—John Ford.
Executive Committee—George Houghaling, Dr. W. Alexander.

Mr. W. F. Jackson objected to the nominations on the ground that most of them were strangers to the meeting and the people of the city committee in quest of names, and asked its several members if they knew Mr. Forrester, who had been nominated for President. They replied that they did not. The speaker then insisted on having the Club opened by those who were old residents of the ward, and well known.

Others followed in objections to Mr. Forrester, who was evidently well understood that Mr. Jackson was in the room, an old citizen of the ward he was made President.

On motion, Mr. Saulsbury was substituted for Mr. Dennis on the Vice-Presidency.

The objection to Mr. Forrester, when, on motion, F. E. McGuire was elected.

The nomination for Secretary was approved.

The Chairman interrupted Mr. Garfield to say that the meeting was not called to discuss the money question, but to organize a club.

MR. KLINE.

The Workingmen's party, claimed the floor and loud cry of "Sit down!" "dry up!" and expressions common to most political meetings, followed with all their might.

Mr. Kline's supporters said they had heard many speeches in English, and yelled for "Out Foreign," with all their might.

Mr. Kline said that there was nothing before the Workingmen's party but to nominate a committee of five to represent their officers and the organization of a ward club.

THE NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last night in a room back of a beer-saloon at No. 181 Blue Island avenue. The object of the meeting was to receive committee reports and transact miscellaneous business. Their President, Capt. E. M. Farwell, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and then called upon those present who were not members to walk up and enroll their names. Two or three responded.

The Committee were not ready to report, consequently they were granted further time, and the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. Farwell offered a motion which received no second. Secretary Barrett desired to make a suggestion. Capt. Jack Harrington remarked that Barrett desired to do all the talk instead of attending to the duty for which he had been elected. The speaker, Mr. Gale of Kendall, his son, responded he had as much right to be heard as any member of the Club; that he did not need the assistance of his father in order to transact the business of the Club. Some of the men in the room cried out, "No fighting, gentlemen." Barrett subsided at this suggestion.

Sheriff Bradley was loudly called for. He addressed the Club briefly, and informed them that he was speaker, which was very evident; he was pleased to see the boys at work; perhaps they might carry the ward if they had votes sufficient, which they did not. After this, Mr. Gale of Kendall, his son, responded he had as much right to be heard as any member of the Club; that he did not need the assistance of his father in order to transact the business of the Club. Some of the men in the room cried out, "No fighting, gentlemen."

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